

Victory Expected for Ruling Party

Nine Killed as State Elections Begin in India

By William Borders

NEW DELHI, June 10 (UPI).—Millions of Indians went to the polls today in state elections that will provide the first test of the ruling Janata party's strength since it came to power, unseating Indira Gandhi, in March.

[At least 9 persons were killed

in violence connected with the voting, AP reported.

[Reports from Patna, the capital of Bihar State, said that police fired on a group of about 1,000 political workers, killing at least seven and injuring dozens more.

[Another political worker was killed in an exchange of gunfire between rival parties, according to India's national news agency,

and one person was reported stabbed to death.]

The voting for state assemblies in 10 of India's 22 states, will continue through Tuesday.

Although Indian state election campaigns are usually fought on local or state issues, the government this time has tried hard to make Mrs. Gandhi's rigorous emergency decrees the principal issue, as it was in her electoral defeat.

"After all, the governments in the states were used by the former regime as instruments for the consolidation of authoritarian rule based on the basis of the personality cult," Prime Minister Morarji Desai said yesterday, in a final appeal to voters.

"I have no doubt that the people will complete the other half of the work that was left unfinished" in the national elections, Mr. Desai said.

Expected to Win

But most reports from the countryside indicated that the so-called Janata wave that swept Mr. Desai and his party to power had moderated, although it is still expected to win in most of the 10 states involved, which have nearly two-thirds of India's population.

In general, the states where the vote is occurring are the ones in which Mrs. Gandhi's Congress party fared the worst in the national election. The Desai government, seeking to capitalize on the anti-Congress mood in these states, dissolved their legislatures a few weeks after it came to power, and scheduled the new elections.

One reason for the hurry was that, under the Constitution, India must select a new president by August, which is six months after the death of the former president, Fakhruddin Ahmed. The president is elected by an electoral college made up of members of Parliament and of the state legislatures.

Could Control Choice

The legislatures were dominated by the Congress party. But if the Janata party can do well enough in the next five days of voting, it might be able to dominate enough of the legislatures to control the electoral college and insure a president of its own choosing.

The Congress party has maintained that the dissolution of the state legislatures and the call for these elections was "political opportunism." In its campaign, it has played down the government excesses of Mrs. Gandhi's last 18 months in office, and concentrated instead on the party's 90-year history, first as an independence movement and then as the dominant political force in independent India's first three decades.



United Press International.

Joshua Nkomo, president of the Zimbabwe Peoples Union, holds up a piece of toilet paper on which, he said, a note was written from a Salisbury prison saying that many blacks "have been hanged privately."

Black Leaders Press British To Move Faster on Rhodesia

(Continued from Page 1)

ley urged sanctions against oil companies dealing with South Africa as well as a possible oil embargo.

Mr. Harman said that only two leaders opposed the use of force in southern Africa. Fiji's Prime Minister Sir Kamisese Mara rejected it in any circumstances and President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, which borders Rhodesia, said that it could lead to the destruction of the area's economy.

Conference sources said that British Prime Minister James

Callaghan, chairing the conference, said, "We all know the Soviet Union is willing to offer military assistance, but we don't want to see the history of 19th-century Europe transferred to Africa."

Mr. Manley also proposed creation of a special Commonwealth fund of \$5 billion a year for the next five years for investment in the development of new sources of energy.

President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia said that there is need for still greater help for the developing world, including programs of technical assistance. He said that it is impossible to have a stable world economy with destabilizing situations, such as in southern Africa.

CAB Backs Lower Fares

(Continued from Page 1)

port, Laker has said that it may use Newark Airport if Kennedy is not suitable.

• Laker must get from each Skytrain traveler a written statement stating whether he or she has a confirmed reservation on another airline and, if so, which one. Then Laker has to notify that airline that the passenger is flying on Laker.

• Laker must compile and keep for three months the names of passengers on each of its flights and turn them over within 48 hours to any air carrier which asks for them.

• Laker must file detailed monthly reports with the board on its operations.

A Restriction

The board's decision contains a proviso that Laker service be suspended if Britain restricts the operations of any U.S. carrier that the U.S. government designates to provide similar low-fare service competitive with Laker's.

Robert Beckman, Mr. Laker's Washington attorney, said that he and Mr. Laker could not quibble with the provisions, even if they are unusual, because they are so "joyous" that they got the go-ahead.

"What they're trying to do is cater to all the objections that have been raised, and we worked out means to solve them all a long time ago," Mr. Beckman said.

Under the law, the President is responsible for reviewing board decisions involving foreign rates or routes, and may accept, reject or modify board orders. In an April letter, Mr. Carter told the board that encouragement of price competition among carriers was an important element of his air policy.

U.S. Senate Extends Air Cleanup Deadline

WASHINGTON, June 10 (UPI).—The U.S. Senate voted 56 to 38 yesterday for a two-year extension of automobile-pollution cleanup deadlines instead of the four-year extension favored by the automobile industry.

In a second key test on the clean-air bill, the Senate voted 61 to 33 to kill an amendment weakening proposed air-pollution controls for national parks and other clean-air sections of the country. The amendment would have allowed new factories and power plants to exceed the proposed standards for 18 days a year.

Lisbon Ex-Minister Reported Jailed for Angolan Coup Role

LONDON, June 10 (Reuters).—Former Portuguese Labor Minister José da Costa Martins has been arrested in Angola for alleged implication in the coup attempt against President Agostinho Neto two weeks ago, the Angolan news agency Angop said today.

Air Force Maj. Costa Martins, 39, was in Angola as an adviser to the Labor Ministry in Luanda, Angop said. He was Portugal's labor minister in 1974-75.

Quoting an informed source of the ruling Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, Angop said many other Portuguese, including a woman secretary at President Neto's office, had been detained.

Angop said they had taken an active part in the reactionary plot headed by former Interior Minister Nito Alves, whose whereabouts are unknown.

Maj. Costa Martins, a minister under the pro-Communist administration of the former Portuguese premier, Gen. Vasco dos Santos Goncalves, was expelled from the air force in December, 1975, when he failed to give himself up after an abortive leftist revolt. He went to Angola, where he had served during the colonial war.

After the attempted coup in Luanda was crushed on May 27, President Neto blamed radicals supported by Portuguese extremists.

It followed the dismissal of Mr. Alves and former armed forces commander José Van Dunem from the MPLA's central committee for diversionary activities.

Angop today also quoted a statement from the President's office dismissing the provincial commissioner (governor) of North Kuanda Province, José Congo Sebastiao.

Mr. Congo Sebastiao had been accused by former Luanda provincial commissioner Pedro Fortunato of knowing about the conspiracy. Pedro Fortunato, E. German Flees to West

BAD HERSFELD, West Germany, June 10 (Reuters).—An East German border guard escaped to the West across the heavily fortified inter-German frontier. West German border police said today.

now under arrest, has also been dismissed from his post.

The latest revelations about the attempted coup in Angola were in the middle of three days of national mourning for seven MPLA leaders assassinated by the radicals. The funerals are tomorrow.



José Costa Martins.

Soweto Erupts; S. Africa Police Detain U.S. Aide

JOHANNESBURG, June 10 (Reuters).—Violence flared today in Soweto as the first anniversary of bloody riots in the township of 1 million blacks approached.

Police said that more than 1,000 youths took part in scattered incidents. A police official said that, as far as he knew, police did not open fire, although unofficial reports from the township said they did.

Police detained a white U.S. diplomat and a black U.S. poet for more than an hour today after they entered the township without permits.

Michael Harper, director of the creative writing department at Brown University, and William Jacobson, head of the Johannesburg office of the U.S. Information Agency, said they were picked up outside a Soweto high school where Mr. Harper had given a poetry reading.



BACK TO NORMAL—Children play again around Bovensmilde school, although the area is still sealed off by police in the continuing siege by Dutch police and troops of South Moluccan terrorists who are holding four teachers as hostages.

Mediators Warn of Possible Civil War

Dutch Plan 'Security Measures' After Moluccan Talks Fail

ASSEN, the Netherlands, June 10 (Reuters).—Premier Joop den Uyl, without elaborating, said tonight that mediation attempts with the Moluccan gunmen holding 55 hostages had failed and that the time had come for "security measures."

Moments later, the two South Moluccan mediators confirmed that their efforts had failed to end the siege of a train and a school and warned that the country might be on the brink of a "civil war between white and brown."

In a dramatic appeal, Dr. Hassan Tan and Mrs. Josina Soumokil said the consequences could be fatal unless both the government and the guerrillas, who are holding 51 hostages in the train

and four at the school, backed down.

The two mediators made a second fruitless visit yesterday to the hijacked train at Glimmen, where the hostages today spent their 19th day at gunpoint.

The mediators' statement, read by Dr. Tan, said: "We have failed completely to persuade the boys on the train to change their minds."

"Unfortunately, we have also not succeeded in convincing the Dutch government of the seriousness and resolution with which these boys intend to reach their goals."

Mr. den Uyl would not give details of the government's next move, but said that he and his colleagues were increasingly worried about the hostages.

In their statements, the two

mediators spoke of "the serious situation which has now developed because of the obstinate attitude of both sides."

"The Dutch and South Moluccan peoples must know how fatal the consequences could be."

Dr. Tan warned that a civil war could break out in Holland between white and brown if the conflict was not solved.

"We appeal most seriously to the Dutch and the South Moluccan peoples to go forward together peacefully," he said.

Dr. Tan would not go into details of what the gunmen were seeking, but indicated that they were sticking to their original demands for the release of 31 jailed Moluccan terrorists and a getaway plane.

He said he could not rule out

another mediation bid but said the government "would have to give something."

Worried relatives of hostages, meanwhile, pleaded to be consulted before authorities took any action that could result in death or injury to the hostages.

"The situation is extremely critical," Mr. den Uyl said after a Cabinet meeting.

An attempt yesterday to mediate "produced no concrete prospects which could lead to a breakthrough," he said. Consequently, "there will be measures and proposals connected with security."

The government told the relatives who asked to be consulted that it could not give them veto power over its plans because it would be too complicated to involve outsiders, an official said.

Wants a Government by June 20

Begin Gives Israel Centrists Talks Deadline

TEL AVIV, June 10 (UPI).—Prime Minister-designate Menachem Begin said today he wanted to form his government on June 20 and set a deadline for the middle of next week for a decision by his largest potential partner to join his coalition.

"We shall do our best to form our government at the latest on Monday, June 20," Mr. Begin said after a two-hour meeting with the centrist Democratic Movement for Change. The DMC is the key to how strong Mr. Begin's government will be.

The DMC, headed by archaeologist Yigal Yadin, will confer with its Knesset (parliament) faction about its discussions with Mr. Begin on joining a coalition headed by the rightist Likud bloc. It promised Mr. Begin an answer by Monday or Tuesday.

The obstacles barring an immediate decision by the DMC apparently centered on these three major differences with the Likud:

• Opposition to former Labor Defense Minister Moshe Dayan as foreign minister.

• Veto power by the DMC over where Jewish settlements should be established in the occupied West Bank.

• Refusal by the Likud to include "territorial compromise" in a platform concerning peace negotiations with the Arabs.

Mr. Begin, 63, said he expected a decision from Mr. Yadin by the middle of next week.

He described the talks as "very sincere, serious" and said he told the DMC leadership he had not changed his mind about appointing Mr. Dayan foreign minister. His nomination of Mr. Dayan angered the DMC leadership.

Mr. Yadin termed the talks "very frank. Every party clarified the most crucial issues of the discussions."

The Likud already is assured of a parliamentary majority of 61 of the 120 Knesset seats because two religious parties have declared their willingness to join Mr. Begin's coalition. But with the addition of the DMC's 15 seats, the government would have

a stronger base with a total of 76 seats.

Such a government would be able to withstand a walkout by the center but many orthodox Agudat Israel Religious party, which has four seats. Its insistence that Israel follow the letter of Jewish law could make it an undependable voting partner for Mr. Begin.

South Africa to Let Namibia Elect a Constituent Assembly

CAPE TOWN, June 10 (UPI).—South Africa has made a major concession to demands from Western ambassadors to pave the way toward an internationally acceptable solution of the South-West African (Namibian) crisis, Prime Minister John Vorster said today.

Free elections in the territory to establish a "constituent assembly" that would write a constitution have been agreed to by South Africa, the South-West Africa representatives and the West, according to statements made after the talks were concluded today.

"The delegations of the five [UN] Security Council countries will now inform their respective governments about the substance of the exchange of views that has

taken place with the South African government," Mr. Vorster said.

Diplomatic sources pointed out that never before had South Africa agreed to allow all parties, including the South-West Africa People's Organization, to participate in elections or in establishing a constitution.

The Western envoys, representing the United States, Britain, France, Canada, and West Germany, have objected to South African proposals for establishing an interim government because they were based on racial and ethnic groups and excluded political organizations such as SWAPO from participation.

Representatives of South-West Africa's 11 black, mulatto and white ethnic groups have worked for the last 18 months in the capital city of Windhoek to write a constitution.

Mr. Vorster said in Parliament this morning that he would introduce legislation Monday to enable the state president to rule South-West Africa by proclamation, which would make it possible for the elections to be held and the new constituent assembly to be chosen.

Tunisia, Libya End Border Negotiations

TUNIS, June 10 (UPI).—Tunisia and Libya concluded three days of talks today on their offshore border dispute, and diplomatic sources said that they will seek arbitration by the International Court in The Hague.

Mahmoud Riad, Arab League secretary-general, mediated at the talks held by Tunisian Foreign Minister Habib Chatti and his Libyan counterpart, Ali Abdessalam Triki.

U.S. Again States Its Concern Over Eurocommunism

WASHINGTON, June 10 (UPI).—The State Department reaffirmed today the Carter administration's concern over Eurocommunism and said that there is no substantial difference between current and past U.S. policy on the rise of Western European Communist parties.

"We do not feel there is a substantial disagreement at this time on Eurocommunism," said State Department spokesman Hoddin Carter 3d when asked about statements made yesterday by former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

"We do not view Mr. Kissinger's remarks as making a sharp departure [from President Carter's policy] or representing a difference of opinion."

He said that the Carter administration is "concerned and certainly not indifferent" about the possibility of a Communist party gaining control of a Western European government, but "we cannot interfere in the internal affairs of other countries."

Ivory Coast Fire Kills 42

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast, June 10 (Reuters).—The death toll in a fire which swept through a crowded nightclub here early yesterday rose to 42 today, police said.

Food Crisis In Poland Held Worse

Linked With Grow Of Rights Campaign

By Ellen Lentz

POZNAN, Poland (UPI).—A year after we view our food prices shoot up, the authorities of this vast bloc country are confronted with a growing human movement and discontent widespread across the country.

"The mood is very angry," Stanislaw Baranczak, a member of the human rights movement, told a Western visitor a few days ago.

Mr. Baranczak, a historian just returned to Poznan hometown, after a seven-day in a Warsaw church. For dissidents held the hunger to protest the arrest of 11 rights activists and the imprisonment of 6 workers involved in a year ago.

Dr. Stanislaw Comas, administrative chief of the Poznan district in western Poland, acknowledged the food-supply difficulty saying that the main problem was a lack of meat.

"People react normally to shortages," he said. "The annoyed and discontented. A Poznan teacher said that and her family had gone out meat for several weeks because she was too busy to go to the line. 'Officials keep telling us it will get better,' she said. 'But, if anything, it has gotten worse since last year.'"

She said that she made eggs, fish or poultry. But if Polish workingmen, used to heavy meat in their diet, have shortages, such food is seen as sufficient.

On a Friday afternoon a found butcher shops in the city of this city of 500,000 devoured goods, except for a few chickens, some sausages, bones and a mound of ground beef.

In one store, about 50 people had lined up. In an adjacent butcher shop, about 70 people were waiting for an expected delivery of fresh meat. Two later, with no meat in sight, lines had grown longer.

Basic food prices have frozen in Poland since 19 levels so low that heavy loads are required and few incomes exist to increase food production.

Government plans to raise prices for meat, butter and by about 50 per cent spark riots last year and prompt authorities to revoke the limit within 24 hours.

Mr. Baranczak said that land's human rights movement sprang up in response to year's events. In September a group of noncommunist leaders set up the workers' fence committee to help vi of the riots, to seek a partial inquiry into alleged police brutality, to obtain it less of those imprisoned a seek jobs for those who dismissed.

Workers Freed

Through the committee's efforts, all but five workers freed, while funds collected to help them were used to help in need the historian said.

The death on May 7 of St. law Pielasz, a 23-year-old at Krakow University who linked to the opposition gave new momentum to the rights movement.

Mr. Baranczak said that committee had demanded public investigation into case, noting that the body was found in hallway of a Krakow townhouse received threatening letter fore his death and was tried to have been attacked.

Authorities have said the student broke his neck in a down a stairwell.

Since then, 11 members of defense committee and 67 others were arrested and formally charged with h informed Western news media their suspicions over the six deaths.

The human rights group 24 charter members and 30 thousand supporters and sympathizers, Mr. Baranczak said.

He said that the Catholic Church, a major in Poland, was playing "magnificent" role in support the human rights activists.

Mr. Baranczak, an assai partner at Poznan Univer said that he was suspended his post in December for in rights activities but still re his salary. In February, he brought to trial by a Pe court on what he called a t ed-up charge of having tri bibe an official. He was a suspended sentence of year's imprisonment.

Warsaw Pies

WARSAW, June 10 (UPI).—The Polish Roman Catholic primate, Stefan Cardinal szynski, said yesterday that peace in Poland depended respect for human rights.

"We pray for social peace our nation for our domestic Cardinal Wyszyński told a c of about 20,000 people gathered in front of Warsaw's Semi Church for the Corpus Christi procession. "We have stress so often that this social depends on respect for basic man and civil rights."

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elites Key Issue

nse, CIA Chiefs Struggle
Spy Community Control

By Lee Lescaze

WASHINGTON, June 10 (UPI).—Secretary Harold Brown and Intelligence Agency chief of staff William E. Turner are in a bitter battle over the future of the U.S. intelligence community.

Illion annual budget technical spying operations and the National Security Office are the

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LEASTEST WITH THE MOSTEST—Holding his diploma and a bag full of dollars, Cadet Lawrence Joutura, who was graduated at the bottom of his class at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, bows to acknowledge the cheers of his classmates at ceremony Wednesday. The "goat" of his class traditionally receives a dollar from each of his classmates. At left is Army Secretary Clifford Alexander.

Price-Fixing Charged

House Panel to Reveal Files
On Alleged Uranium Cartel

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP).

House investigations voted today to disclose records that allegedly prove an international uranium cartel conspired to drive up the price of the nuclear fuel.

The House Commerce Committee rejected appeals by Gulf Oil Corp. and the Canadian government to suppress the nine-inch stack of documents. The 11-0 vote opened the way for public disclosure at hearings next week.

Rep. John Moss, D-Calif., chairman of the panel's investigations subcommittee, said the papers offered evidence that "something occurred other than the normal workings of the marketplace to cause a sharp escalation in the price of yellowcake (uranium)."

If a cartel existed, he added, "it would have a significant and adverse impact on the overall economy of the nation, in terms of the cost of fuel."

Gulf attorneys, who last month lost a court fight to keep the documents from the House panel, argued today that the documents fell within an attorney-client relationship and should be kept confidential. The Canadian government, in a letter, contended they were protected by Canada's Official Secrets Act.

Rep. Moss said that Canada's apparent commercial role in the alleged cartel, as controlling owner of one of the companies said to be a member, overrode any consideration of comity between the U.S. and Canadian governments. Comity is an informal recognition of a country's laws by a foreign court.

Before the court ruling, the papers had been in the hands of the Westinghouse Electric Corp., a builder of nuclear power plants, which has charged that the alleged cartel engineered a sevenfold increase in uranium prices over three years, causing Westinghouse to fail to meet delivery contracts.

The financier invested heavily in Costa Rica and was said to wield enormous influence with the government. That alleged influence was a big factor in Mr. Oduber's ouster of Mr. Figueres as leader of the ruling National Liberation party in 1974.

Mr. Oduber was badly embarrassed this year when opponents alleged that Mr. Vesco had contributed heavily to Mr. Oduber's successful election campaign in 1974.

Spokesmen for Mr. Oduber and his party said the money was in form of loans and was repaid as soon as it was learned it came from Mr. Vesco.

The bills, all with companion measures awaiting action in the State Assembly, were ratified with little debate and almost unanimous bipartisan support.

They would set noise standards that the Concord would be unable to meet, redefine "air contaminants" to include excess noise, provide for compensation for damages to real property caused by aircraft noise or vibration and set up a tri-state compact.

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For further information write to the Principal.

Two Blasts in the Azores

PONTA DELGADA, Azores June 10 (AP).—Two bombs exploded early today, causing extensive damage but no injuries.

Two Accused Of Stealing Computer Time

PHILADELPHIA, June 10 (AP).—A federal grand jury has accused two men of stealing \$140,000 worth of a corporation's computer time to make new musical arrangements from sheet music for their own profit.

U.S. Attorney David Marston said that the indictments of David Kelly, 41, and Matthew Palmer Jr., 44, are the first prompted by a new FBI unit here whose agents have been trained to investigate illegal computer use.

The men are charged with mail fraud, because no federal statute covers the theft of computer time, Mr. Marston said. The charge stems from the allegation that the men advertised services provided by the alleged theft.

Both are employees of the Sperry Univac Corp., a major computer manufacturer in nearby Blue Bell. They allegedly used Sperry machines for the music projects as well as for billing and record-keeping.

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White Males Hold Most Top Jobs

Carter Fails Vow on Hiring Women, Blacks

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP).

Despite President Carter's promises to place women and members of minority groups in high-level government positions, 75 per cent of the top 268 jobs in the new administration are filled by white males.

The administration said it has hired a greater percentage of women and minority-group members than did previous administrations, but a White House aide conceded, "obviously, there hasn't been a huge number of appointments" of women and blacks.

Figures compiled by the White House personnel office show that women hold 14 per cent of the top jobs, including Cabinet, sub-cabinet and ambassadorial positions. Blacks hold 9 per cent of the jobs and Hispanics 4 per cent.

There is one Asian-American—Assistant Secretary of State Patsy Mink. There are no American Indians.

Many Promises

Mr. Carter said during his presidential campaign that he would increase the number of minority-group members and women in top jobs. A year ago, he said he would "make the fullest possible use of the women in America in helping carry out my program for America."

Before a women's group in October, he vowed to insist on hiring that would bring more women into the highest civil service levels. Similar promises were made about minority groups and their roles in the Carter administration.

With most of the top positions filled, Freddie Wechsler of the National Women's Political Caucus said that expectations for the number of women in deci-

sign-making roles have not been met by actual appointments.

"The indications prior to the hiring process from Carter when he was a candidate, President-elect and in the early days of his tenure were that he would do somewhat better than he's done," she said.

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We have read the new Soviet Constitution, from Article 1—"The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is a socialist state of the whole people, expressing the will and interests of the working class, the peasantry, and the intelligentsia, of all the nations and nationalities in the country"—to Article 173—"Amendment . . . shall be by decision of the Supreme Soviet . . . by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the total number of deputies of each of its chambers."

But we are more puzzled than when we began. Why all the fuss? Why struggle for a decade and a half, from Khrushchev to Brezhnev, for this collection of platitudes, loopholes, and hypocrisies? (The Soviet Republics, please note, have retained the right to secede.)

From Brezhnev's point of view, it is no doubt pleasant to envision a time when people will speak of the "Brezhnev Constitution." The former Constitution, it is belatedly acknowledged, suffered crude and massive violation even as it was being promoted in the 1930s. Constitutions are not changed as easily as portraits on the wall, but the reasons for change can be related.

There were also some reasons of state. The Soviet Constitution will be offered at innumerable international gatherings as proof that all imaginable human rights are guaranteed to all Soviet citizens. Article 50 promises "guaranteed freedom of speech, press, assembly, meetings, street processions, and demonstrations." Article 54 promises "guaranteed inviolability of the person," and Article 56 asserts that "the privacy of citizens, of correspondence, telephone conversations, and telegraphic messages shall be protected by law." These guarantees are shrewdly hedged, of course, against Soviet citizens who might dare to take them seriously. Article 39 warns soberly that

"exercise by citizens of rights and freedoms must not injure the interests of society and the state," the definition of which is assigned in Article 6 to the Communist party of the Soviet Union.

So there is no reason to expect the new Constitution to alter the relationship of Soviet citizens to their state. They will enjoy freedoms only as privileges and only as Brezhnev and his successors extend them. Brezhnev is not Stalin; but no constitution can turn him into a democrat.

What, then, is the point? We tend to forget that the Soviet rulers, as practical statesmen and politicians, are acutely aware of their lack of legitimacy in relations with their people and therefore with others. Marx and Engels, who framed the doctrines that justify Communist party rule, were foreigners who did most of their theorizing more than a century ago; Lenin has been dead for more than 50 years, and, in any case, the brutal Stalin broke the links to the ideals of the Russian revolution.

Today the Soviet Communist party is in fact supreme master of the second richest and mightiest nation ever. Yet Marx and Lenin could think of the state only as an instrument of oppression, which would be needed by the working class only so long as it had to oppress capitalist exploiters. Ultimately, they imagined, the state would wither away. But the Soviet state cannot, and will not, wither away. It must be justified in law if it intends to govern by law. Ergo, yet another try at a "constitution." It is an instrument created by and for the ruling class to define and to rationalize its powers and privileges. If ever the political rights that the Constitution pretends to offer could really be exercised by the Soviet people, the rulers would surely begin rewriting it yet again.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Democratic Chicken

Quickening pulses throughout the Iberian Peninsula suggest that something surprising is in the air. Spain's elections next week are virtually without precedent—the first for more than four decades and everything still to play for. An important percentage of the electorate is still reluctant to reveal its voting intentions and almost any result is possible. But the immense turnout at meetings of the Socialist and Communist parties indicates that few people are now afraid of wearing their hearts on their sleeve.

It is a measure of the achievement of the King and his Prime Minister, Adolfo Suarez, that this should be so. A very healthy democratic chicken has already been hatched from the Francoist shell, and although much of the Francoist legacy remains to be dismantled, democracy in Spain today looks considerably more alive and vigorous than it does in some other countries that it would be invidious to mention.

—From the Guardian (London).

New Soviet Constitution

For 14 years a special commission, under the presidency of Khrushchev and later of Brezhnev, worked on the new Soviet Constitution. The mountain brought forth a mouse. The new document embodies practically no changes of significance by comparison with the "Stalin" Constitution presently in force. Existing political and administrative structures remain unaffected and the innovations consist mainly of inflated declaratory passages and a few formal legal modifications. The new Constitution is so similar to the old one that it is legitimate to question whether there was any point in producing it at all, other than to provide Brezhnev with a "political testament."

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

Arms and Morality

President Carter's inhibition about selling 250 advanced fighter aircraft to Persia is an example of an enormously important policy assessment being sickled all over with the pale cast of liberal-democratic thought. Of course, his general principle of trying to apply the strictest possible standards of morality to the arms trade is commendable. The problem of reconciling this objective with the practical realities of an imperfect and dangerous world is one with which all democratic governments have long been and still are wrestling.

Since the West can no longer defend the Middle East countries on whose oil it so totally depends, America should not discourage them from doing their utmost to defend themselves against the growing Russian threat . . . If America is to offend friendly, but democratically-less-than-perfect

countries—i.e., the vast majority—around the world, many would turn to Russia for arms and become totally undemocratic—and also unfriendly.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

Commonwealth Challenge

Michael Manley, the Jamaican leader, joins those like Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia who have publicly condemned the horrors being perpetrated by Amin in Uganda.

If the Commonwealth is to have any kind of moral backbone, then its leaders . . . must precisely and categorically as a body denounce the Ugandan butcher for what he is . . . Amin defiles the Commonwealth. And the Commonwealth must say so.

—From the Daily Mail (London).

Endangered Species

The job of a foreign correspondent is one often synonymously associated with globe-girdling voyages of discovery, unlimited expense accounts, partying and interviewing the famous. And yet in reality, it is a different sort of job altogether. Gerald Long, managing director of the British international news agency Reuters, said in Oslo recently that foreign correspondents now lived more dangerously and under more threat of harassment than at any time since the Second World War . . . To back up his statement, he presented a catalogue of 81 examples of harassment and ill-treatment of foreign correspondents over a 14-month period up to last April. Of these, 15 took place in the Soviet Union, a country not known for its favorable treatment of foreign newsmen.

Indications are that the foreign correspondent of the 20th century is very much an endangered species.

—From the Kenyan Daily Nation (Nairobi).

Rights in the Communist Bloc

One of the most important things the [Helsinki] follow-up conference in Belgrade can achieve will be to highlight the differences in democratic legitimacy between the various participants, by taking note of what has been attained so far and what still remains to be done. Success in this direction will come less from the conference itself than from the voices raised alongside it by the public at large. Affirmation of the principles of détente, so earnestly desired by the Communist states, should only be accepted subject to reservation of the other points agreed at Helsinki. Otherwise, the hopes and expectations of the protagonists of basic human freedoms in Eastern Europe will be sadly disappointed.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).



Tito and the Eurocommunists

By C.L. Sulzberger

BELGRADE—What is now called Eurocommunism can in a sense be said to have started here 20 years ago when Tito faced down Stalin's attempts to stamp out his national heresy. But there are many differences between Eurocommunism and Titoism, both in theory and practice. It is indeed questionable whether either exists as a definable ideology.

President Tito himself says that once Trotsky's formula of "permanent revolution" had been defeated in the Soviet Union—indefinitely by Stalin—"different roads to Socialism" opened up in different lands. He has told me on numerous occasions that what the world calls Titoism is simply one of those separate "roads," related to Yugoslavia's past history and present needs.

But once his audacity had humiliated Moscow, the concept of a variety of national Communisms spread. In Titoism—and also Albanism—it retained Stalin in the Marxist Valhalla. In Romania it sought relative independence in foreign policy while keeping an internal centralization similar to Russia's.

But, apart from dropping Soviet leadership and Soviet heroes, there are many differences between the Eurocommunist parties of Italy, France and Spain and other independent movements—like Yugoslavia's and China's; and there are also differences among themselves.

Thus, French Marxists sometimes argue that today's Italian Communism derives from the urge to remove clericalism from Italy's politics. It took the traditional-minded French Marxists longer than their Italian and Spanish colleagues to make a real ideological break with Moscow.

The French party had deluded itself that Russian methods could be applied to French circumstances. What helped change their minds was a combination of Communist successes in Italy and the revival of Popular Front tactics in France by clever Socialist leaders. The Spanish branch of the so-called Eurocommunist club is in some respects the most novel and modern of all, but yet untested.

These movements, still regarded by Moscow as heretical in varying degree, are connected with Titoism only in the historic sense. Tito, a tough visionary not afraid to fight, proved that a small land could break away from the domination of Europe's greatest military power. He showed other Marxist parties that it was possible for them to develop free from Soviet control. But Titoism played no significant role in their ideological maturation.

Now 85 but remarkably active, Tito has never committed himself ideologically or politically to any camp since his original victory over Stalin. He still considers himself nonaligned, although the two chiefs with whom he originally set up this movement—Nehru and Nasser—have long since died.

Nevertheless, Tito himself is

skillfully playing the game he more or less invented. The old Yugoslav President is going to Moscow and Peking this summer (his first-ever visit to China), and sending his No. 2, Edvard Kardelj, to see Jimmy Carter in Washington.

This is political nonalignment, but he is also nonaligned in Marx's internal ideology. He clearly sympathizes with many of the democratizing doctrines of so-called Eurocommunist movements and he clearly disapproves of Soviet clerical rigidity and uncertain Chinese dogmas.

Yet his own system, at one time widely experimental, is also showing signs of age and acceptance of habit in preference to untested novelty. Thus, although nonalignment in state affairs of the international community has proven a positive asset abroad, philosophical nonalignment has become negative at home.

Carter and the Communists

By James Reston

ROME—U.S. officials are watching the rise of Communist influence in Western Europe with the utmost care, but under Jimmy Carter they are not following the Kissinger line of issuing public warnings about it.

In May of 1976, just before the last Italian elections, Secretary Kissinger issued an emphatic public warning: "The dominance of Communist parties in the West," he said, "is unacceptable. Even the impact of an Italian Communist party that seemed to be governing effectively would be devastating on France and on NATO, too."

There is no reason for believing that the Carter administration is any less concerned about the Communist bid to meet-talk its way to power than Kissinger, but its tactics are different. It is following very carefully the attitude defined by President Carter in his interview with West European reporters just before the summit meeting in London last month.

"I think," Carter said, "the first premise on which we function is that the European citizens are perfectly capable of making their own decisions about political matters through the free election process."

"Secondly, we prefer that the governments involved continue to be democratic and that no totalitarian elements become either influential or dominant. And I would hope that the democratic parties would prevail during the coming years in the struggle for political authority."

"To summarize: We certainly prefer that the democratic parties prevail in the future. And we can encourage that process, not by interfering in electoral procedures within countries themselves, but by making the system work ourselves."

More Acceptable Theme

This seems to be a more acceptable theme both here in Rome and in France, where President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing faces a challenge from a powerful Socialist-Communist coalition in next year's national elections. There have been no charges of "interference" by Carter as there were

after Kissinger's warning of last year, and even Communist spokesmen in Rome this week had no complaints. "We never expected any benediction from Washington," they said. Carter's campaign for human rights has clearly been an important factor in the political contention between the Communist and democratic parties of the West. By emphasizing human rights, the President may have infuriated Moscow but the Communist spokesmen here are careful not to get on the Moscow side of this controversy.

They need the support of non-Communist elements in order to increase their influence with the electorate and accordingly proclaim their support for human rights and individual freedom. This may merely be political opportunism, but for the moment they are playing down their ties to Moscow and proclaiming their willingness to work within the democratic system and to cooperate with the Western allies in NATO.

For example, Sergio Segre, the head of the foreign section of the Partito Comunista Italiano, said in an interview here this week that despite all the economic problems in the West, nobody in the West believed any longer in "the Soviet model" as an answer to the West's problems.

Observers here note, however, that Communist officials elsewhere in Italy still proclaim their allegiance to Soviet imperialism, designs, and you can read the Communist party newspaper, L'Unità, for weeks without ever finding a word of criticism of Moscow's policies or a word of praise for Carter's campaign for human rights.

Meanwhile, U.S. officials here and elsewhere in Western Europe emphasize that Carter's human rights campaign is not a departure from but a return to an American tradition. For example, the new American ambassador here, Richard Gardner, has been quoting past American presidents to make the point.

President Woodrow Wilson: "The things we have always carried nearest to our hearts are democracy, the right of those who submit to authority to have a

voice in their own governments, the rights and liberties of small nations, a universal dominion of right by such a concert of free peoples as shall bring peace and safety and make the world itself as last free."

President Franklin D. Roosevelt: "In the future days, which we seek to make secure, we look forward to a world founded upon four essential freedoms: freedom of speech and expression . . . freedom of every person to worship in his own way . . . freedom from want . . . freedom from fear."

President Dwight D. Eisenhower: "We shall always hold that there can be no true peace which involves acceptance of a status quo in which we find injustice to many nations, repression of human beings on a gigantic scale."

President John F. Kennedy: "In peace, in the last analysis, basically a matter of human rights."

This indirect approach to the Communist parties of Western Europe has had an influence unsuspected when the accord was signed by the major powers of the Warsaw and NATO pacts at Helsinki two years ago. Attention then was centered on the issue of borders, but it is human rights that will dominate the Helsinki review conference at Belgrade next week.

Finally, the more Moscow opposes the human rights campaign, the more tension there is between the United States and the Soviet Union, and the greater the split between Moscow and the Communist parties of the West.

Carter does not need to proclaim that Communist governments or coalitions in the West are "unacceptable." By emphasizing the positive aspects of human rights, he has made the Moscow line "unacceptable" even to the leaders of the Western European Communist parties, and forced them to change their arguments if not their minds.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

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Italy in 1976

Critics of Hanoi

Vietnamese Exiles Steered Toward Silence

By Henry Kamm
NIO (NYT).—When I left country, I had a different view of what I would do in the world," Nguyen Cong said dejectedly. "I have such sadness. I must not feel discouraged, and I feel that my hands and feet are tied and I can't do much."

Hanoi, a Vietnamese politician and two other members of used to be the pro-peace

opposition in the Saigon parliament under the Nguyen Van Thieu government, escaped by fishing boat and found temporary shelter two months ago in Japan.

He is sadder, as are his friends, over the spiritual aspect of the exile than its material hardships or the uncertainties of their future. They escaped from Vietnam to tell the world of its fate and found themselves prevented from giving their testimony—or the world unwilling to listen.

When Mr. Hanoi and his colleagues invited the press to their place of shelter in a town about 100 miles from Tokyo—the Vietnamese refugees in Japan are scattered in small towns—they were warned by the police and the office of the United Nations high commissioner for refugees that such activity ran counter to what the Japanese government wants.

The police even said that such a news conference might sufficiently anger the government in Hanoi to ask for their return. The conference took place, and no action was taken.

But the men, who left their wives and young children in Vietnam, expected more freedom and a greater interest. To them, the anguish of exile is to live in Awa Kominato, a two-hour train ride from Tokyo, cut off from contact with those to whom they wish to talk and waiting for an embassy, mainly that of the United States, or France, to issue a visa.

"When I first came here, I went to see some other refugees arrive," said Mr. Hanoi. "There was a very old lady. I asked her why she had come. She fell to her knees and cried and said, 'I pray, do something, speak to the government, tell them to help us, tell them to help Vietnam.'"

"It is similar for me. I want people outside to hear my people. But people are indifferent, not only the Japanese but even the Vietnamese who have been here for a longer time."

For two weeks after their arrival, Mr. Hanoi said, "they were urged not to speak about Vietnam because they stay in Japan would be brief and they would get a chance to talk in the United States. But it soon became apparent that there would be no quick trip anywhere."

Disappointed in U.S. "So we took the risk even if we were to be sent back," said the 34-year-old Mr. Hanoi, whose Hanoi regime considered "progressive" enough to elect to parliament. "That is what we came out for. For that I left my wife and children."

"I am disappointed," Mr. Hanoi said, speaking of the United States. "I thought the Americans, who were so interested in my country for so long, were now ready to help us."

Mr. Hanoi has had two contacts with the U.S. Embassy. When he first expressed the wish to emigrate, he was told to be patient. Then, the second time, he was interviewed over lunch by two U.S. officials and was told that they wanted to see him the next day. "But I never heard from them again," he said dejectedly.

Rhodesia Tells Of Another Raid In Mozambique

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, June 10 (UPI).—Rhodesian commandos earlier this week overran a black nationalist guerrilla camp in Mozambique in what military authorities described today as a follow-up to Rhodesia's controversial invasion of Mozambique last week.

In Rhodesia, a communiqué said, guerrillas with explosives caused "minor damage" to railroad tracks Wednesday night in the southwestern city of Bulawayo. It was the second guerrilla assault on rail lines this week.

The communiqué said that Rhodesian troops "easier this week" penetrated Mozambique and raided a camp run by guerrillas of the Zimbabwe African National Union.

Land mines, rockets and rocket launchers, mortar bombs and approximately 90,000 rounds of ammunition were captured, the communiqué said.

Storms Hurt Crops, Property in France

PARIS, June 10 (Reuters).—Storms yesterday caused heavy damage to crops and property, with flooding up to five feet deep, in the Basque region of southern France. In other areas of the country, trees were uprooted and cars wrecked by falling masonry in gales and heavy rain last night.

In the north, a spokesman at the weather bureau in Lille said that a monthly average of 2.59 inches of rain had been recorded since the beginning of the year, compared with a monthly average of 1.81 inches for the same five-month period between 1946 and 1975.

Cosmos-916 Launched

MOSCOW, June 10 (UPI).—Cosmos-916 was launched today.



BELLS ON WHEELS—Workers erect a mobile carillon on a West Berlin playground for the 17th German Evangelical Congress, ending Sunday. Carillon chimes a chorale every half hour during the congress.

Ecevit Reported Ready to Form Minority Regime

ANKARA, June 10 (Reuters).—Social Democratic leader Bulent Ecevit will try to form a one-party minority government despite his party's failure to win a majority in the Turkish elections last weekend, party officials said today.

Mr. Ecevit evidently feels his effort—would require the cooperation of individual deputies from other parties—will be strengthened by the widespread feeling here that firm answers are overdue to Turkey's pressing problems.

The outgoing right-of-center coalition was unable to come up with such answers, partly because of divisions among its members.

At least two of Turkey's senior business leaders are among those who, since the elections, have urged Mr. Ecevit's party to form a government quickly and tackle the nation's problems. Mr. Ecevit has not ruled out the possibility of trying a coalition with the strongly Islamic National Salvation party.

Ethiopia Frees 708; Guerrillas Claim Advances

NAIROBI, June 10 (UPI).—Ethiopia today released 708 persons arrested earlier in a drive to crush insurrections and secessionist movements.

Somalia radio, meanwhile, broadcast claims by Ethiopian rebels that anti-government forces were winning battles throughout Ethiopia.

Ethiopia radio said the government had released the prisoners under an amnesty, "in the belief they will correct their attitude toward the revolution."

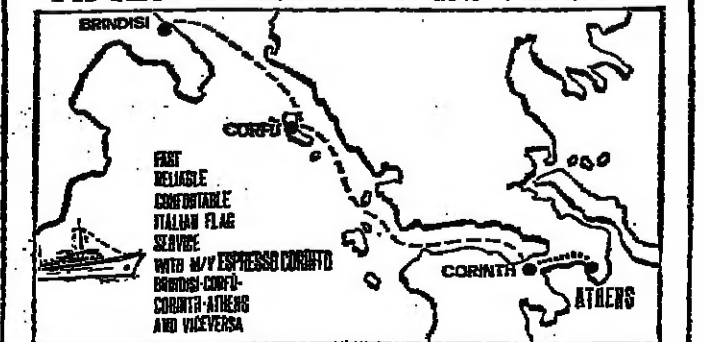
Since the start of the year, the military, supported by local militia units, has been attacking "counter-revolutionaries" in an attempt to crush an increasing number of local insurrections. The guerrillas claimed that fierce fighting was taking place in several provinces and said they were in control of large tracts of the Ethiopian countryside, including main roads.

Soviet Guards Arrest 2 Swedes at Border

MOSCOW, June 10 (AP).—Two Swedes have been arrested by Soviet border guards at the Polish border and charged with attempting to smuggle anti-Soviet writings out of the Soviet Union, a Swedish Embassy spokesman said today.

The spokesman said that the two Swedish men, an engineer and an interpreter, were seized Sunday at the border city of Brest while trying to leave by automobile. In Stockholm, the Swedish Foreign Ministry identified the two as Bengt Gunnar Sareid and Nils Erik Engstrom.

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News Analysis

Young's Line in Africa Recalls Kissinger's

By Michael T. Kaufman

NAIROBI, June 10 (NYT).—Andrew Young's recent African trip came exactly a year after a visit there by Henry Kissinger, and while the differences between the missions delineated the contours of emerging U.S. policies for Africa, there were also surprising similarities.

For while both the Ford secretary of state and the Carter chief delegate to the United Nations spoke of new U.S. involvement in Africa after years of neglect, neither was able to put forth a clear plan of interventionist policies. After both visits, the extent of U.S. interest in the continent, beyond moral responsibility, remained vague.

Finally, the pressures that the United States could impose on South Africa, increasingly identified as the villain in the piece, were left unspecified after both visits, leaving some African diplomats wondering if there were any.

There were striking contrasts in style. Mr. Young is glib and candid. He is ingenious, some think him naive. He places his faith in what he calls "people-to-people contact." Mr. Kissinger, a student of diplomacy, was cautious and guarded, weighing every word.

Style Contrasts

Mr. Young saw anyone who wanted to see him. Mr. Kissinger was careful about that. The Kissinger plane, with its large retinue of aides, was a beehive of highly organized, rigidly hierarchical activity. The atmosphere on Mr. Young's plane was relaxed and casual, with staff aides taking turns helping the stewards serve meals and wash dishes.

Yet both men set out with essentially the same objectives: to gain credibility along with U.S. power to help find the least violent solutions to the problem of white domination of southern Africa.

In each of the six countries he visited, Mr. Kissinger apologized for the earlier low priority he had assigned to Africa on his list of global concerns. But he insisted this had changed and he asked African leaders to give the United States time to prove its newly professed commitments.

"I have come here," Mr. Kissinger said last year, "to make clear that the United States associates itself with the two great aspirations of Africa—the aspirations to human dignity and racial equality and the aspiration to economic progress."

On his trip, Mr. Young made like statements and issued his pleas for time. He, too, talked of a new beginning and condemned the years of neglect. "For 10 years the United States did almost nothing in regard to Africa and when it did do something it was wrong," he said. He

denounced U.S. shipments of NATO arms to Portugal, saying the arms were used "to oppress the people of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau."

Both stressed economic assistance for new nations. Mr. Young talked of a "Marshall Plan" commitment by the West to accelerate the development of African countries, particularly those whose economies have been burdened by the war in Rhodesia that has resulted in costly border closures. Mr. Kissinger put forth a vague plan for economic assistance to those countries bordering on Rhodesia that were enduring the brunt of the war effort.

Both rebuffed categorically entreaties of more radical Africans for direct military assistance and support for the various liberation factions battling against white-dominated regimes. Both acknowledged the right of people to take up arms in struggles for their freedom, drawing similar parallels with the American Revolution.

But Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Young also realized that Congress would never approve such assistance and they both held out the hope that a negotiated settlement, brought about in part through pressures brought by the United States, could lead to acceptable results with a minimum of bloodshed.

Kissinger Hopes

Mr. Kissinger based his hopes on arranging exchanges between South Africa and black Africa. Essentially, his premise was that in exchange for obtaining heightened legitimacy in the eyes of black Africa, South Africa could be induced to make concessions on South-West Africa (Namibia) and Rhodesia, for which South Africa represents an economic lifeline.

As Mr. Kissinger saw things, South Africa could try time to make internal changes by what became known as "turning off Rhodesia's water," its sources and transportation routes. Black African leaders might then limit or suspend their strident attacks on South Africa.

Everywhere he went, Mr. Kissinger carefully distinguished between South Africa, which he held to be a legal if repressive regime, and both Rhodesia and South-West Africa, which, in terms of international law and opinion, are illegally administered territories.

For a while the Kissinger approach looked promising. Prime Minister John Vorster of South Africa did in fact reduce if not shut off Rhodesia's water. But Vorster did respond by accepting the principle of majority rule and agreed to attend the Geneva conference with liberation groups on the basis of a Kissinger timetable for the transfer of power.

Then the entire plan collapsed under the weight of political realities in South Africa, in Rhodesia, in the black African states bordering Rhodesia and in the divided Rhodesia an black nationalist movement.

Mr. Young has shed the notion of linkage that was the key element of Mr. Kissinger's approach. He never made the juridical distinctions between the three problem areas of southern Africa, but insisted that the United States found them all unacceptable.

Rather than emphasize inducements to South Africa in exchange for its cooperation he held out the promise of threats, never spelled out specifically but reportedly ranging from the withdrawal of the United States military attached to clamping a lid on foreign loans and investment.

Mr. Kissinger made it clear that what had spurred his initiative in Africa was the Angolan civil war with its Cuban and Soviet involvement.

Mr. Young, for his part, minimized the fear of Soviet interventions as a stimulus to U.S. policies. Mr. Young's position is essentially that through the exercise of its economic clout and the discharge of its moral responsibility the United States will be able to sway many African states from strident, Marxist-tinged, confrontational rhetoric to a pragmatic course of moderation paved with economic development.

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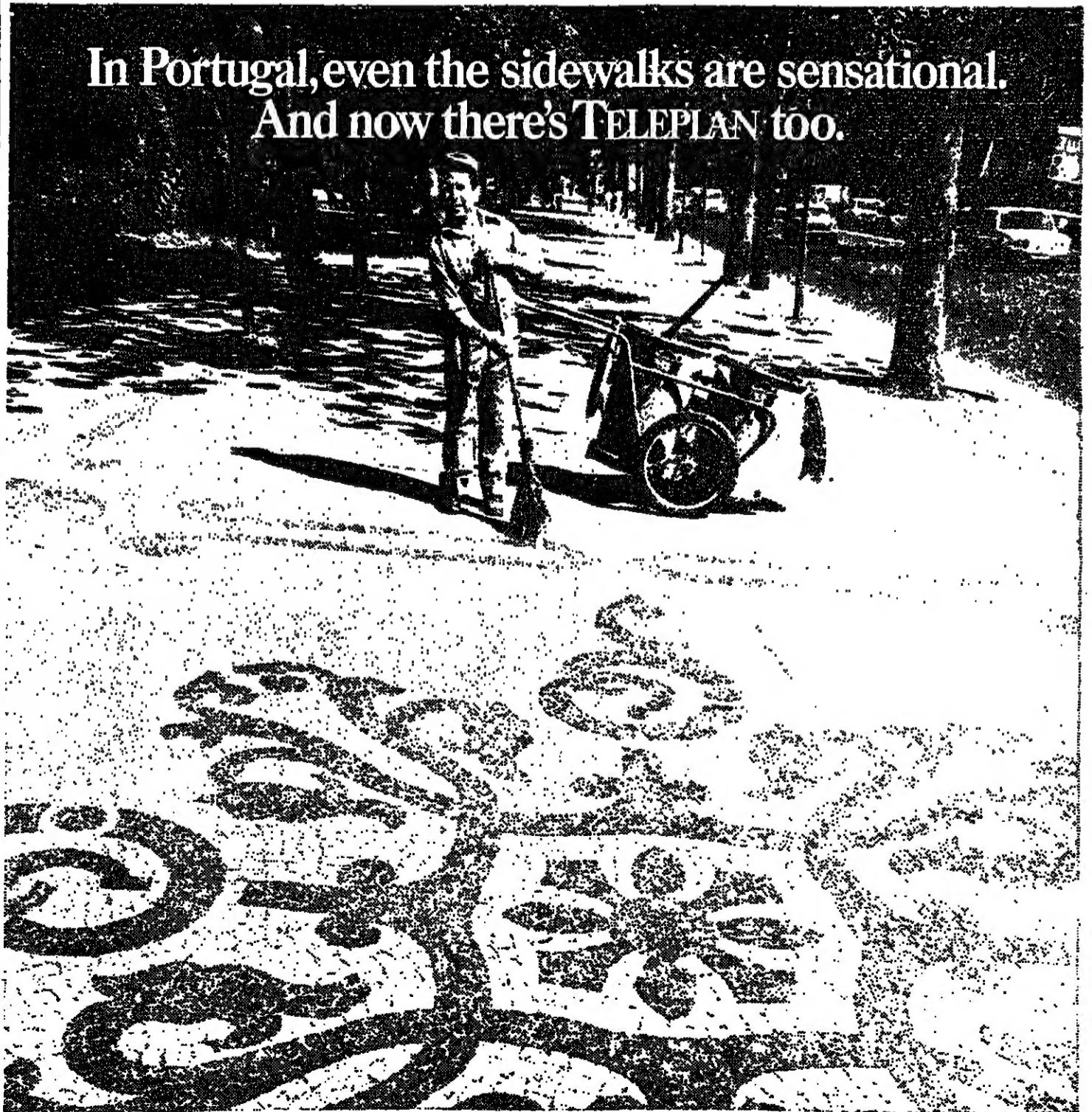
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NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) June 10[illegible]

Toronto Stocks

Quotations in Canadian funds, securities and commodities marked with an asterisk	High	Low	Last	Change
8649 Albitri	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	0
1200 Alcan	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	0
1200 Alcan	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	0
1200 Alcan	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	0
1200 Alcan	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	0
1200 Alcan	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	0
1200 Alcan	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	0
1200 Alcan	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	0
1200 Alcan	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	0
1200 Alcan	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	0

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP)	Closing Prices, June 10, 1977	High	Low	Last	Change
8649 Albitri	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	0
1200 Alcan	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	0
1200 Alcan	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	0
1200 Alcan	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	0
1200 Alcan	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	0
1200 Alcan	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	0
1200 Alcan	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	0
1200 Alcan	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	0
1200 Alcan	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	0
1200 Alcan	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	0

European Markets

Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies	High	Low	Last	Change
Amsterdam	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
Brussels	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
Frankfurt	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
London	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
Paris	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
Zurich	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) June 10

NYSE	High	Low	Last	Change
Amsterdam	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
Brussels	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
Frankfurt	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
London	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
Paris	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
Zurich	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25

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Market Summary

NYSE Most Active	High	Low	Last	Change
Amsterdam	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
Brussels	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
Frankfurt	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
London	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
Paris	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
Zurich	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25

Montreal Stocks

Quotations in Canadian funds, securities and commodities marked with an asterisk	High	Low	Last	Change
8649 Albitri	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	0
1200 Alcan	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	0
1200 Alcan	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	0
1200 Alcan	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	0
1200 Alcan	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	0
1200 Alcan	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	0
1200 Alcan	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	0
1200 Alcan	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	0
1200 Alcan	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	0
1200 Alcan	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	0

International Stock Indexes

Index	High	Low	Last	Change
Amsterdam	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
Brussels	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
Frankfurt	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
London	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
Paris	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
Zurich	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25

Tokyo Exchange

Price	High	Low	Last	Change
Amsterdam	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
Brussels	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
Frankfurt	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
London	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
Paris	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
Zurich	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Bond	High	Low	Last	Change
Amsterdam	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
Brussels	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
Frankfurt	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
London	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
Paris	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
Zurich	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25

Friday's New Highs and Lows

Stock	High	Low	Last	Change
Amsterdam	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
Brussels	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
Frankfurt	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
London	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
Paris	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
Zurich	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25

French Stock Prices

Stock	High	Low	Last	Change
Amsterdam	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
Brussels	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
Frankfurt	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
London	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
Paris	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
Zurich	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25

NEW YORK, June 10—Cash

prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity	High	Low	Last	Change
Amsterdam	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
Brussels	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
Frankfurt	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
London	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
Paris	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
Zurich	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25

NEW YORK FUTURES

Contract	High	Low	Last	Change
Amsterdam	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
Brussels	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
Frankfurt	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
London	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
Paris	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
Zurich	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25

NEW YORK COMMODITY PRICES

Commodity	High	Low	Last	Change
Amsterdam	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
Brussels	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
Frankfurt	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
London	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
Paris	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
Zurich	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25

NEW YORK COMMODITY PRICES

Commodity	High	Low	Last	Change
Amsterdam	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
Brussels	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
Frankfurt	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
London	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
Paris	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
Zurich	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25

NEW YORK COMMODITY PRICES

Commodity	High	Low	Last	Change
Amsterdam	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
Brussels	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
Frankfurt	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
London	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
Paris	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
Zurich	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25

U.S. Commodity Prices

Commodity	High	Low	Last	Change
Amsterdam	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
Brussels	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
Frankfurt	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
London	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
Paris	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
Zurich	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25

CHICAGO FUTURES

Contract	High	Low	Last	Change
Amsterdam	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
Brussels	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
Frankfurt	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
London	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
Paris	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
Zurich	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25

NEW YORK COMMODITY PRICES

Commodity	High	Low	Last	Change
Amsterdam	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
Brussels	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
Frankfurt	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
London	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
Paris	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
Zurich	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25

NEW YORK COMMODITY PRICES

Commodity	High	Low	Last	Change
Amsterdam	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
Brussels	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
Frankfurt	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
London	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
Paris	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
Zurich	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25

NEW YORK COMMODITY PRICES

Commodity	High	Low	Last	Change
Amsterdam	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
Brussels	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
Frankfurt	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
London	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
Paris	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
Zurich	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25

LONDON METALS

Commodity	High	Low	Last	Change
Amsterdam	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
Brussels	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
Frankfurt	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
London	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
Paris	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
Zurich	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25

LONDON COMMODITY

Contract	High	Low	Last	Change
Amsterdam	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
Brussels	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
Frankfurt	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
London	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
Paris	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25
Zurich	120.00	119.50	119.75	+0.25

NEW YORK COMMODITY PRICES

Commodity	High	Low
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Ruling Berils Income Colleges

Paul Atner

OTON, June 10 (WP).—The Internal Revenue Service has ruled that college athletes who receive money from television contracts are no longer tax-exempt. The ruling, which would cost the country \$150 million in lost taxes, is a decision that will be made by the Supreme Court.

The IRS has ruled that the money received by college athletes from television contracts is not a scholarship and therefore is taxable. The ruling is based on the fact that the athletes are not required to attend the college and are not receiving the money for their education.

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League Standings

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Francisco	23	10	.697	—
Los Angeles	22	11	.667	1 1/2
Seattle	21	12	.633	2 1/2
San Diego	20	13	.606	3 1/2
Philadelphia	19	14	.577	4 1/2
Chicago	18	15	.545	5 1/2
Minnesota	17	16	.515	6 1/2
St. Louis	16	17	.485	7 1/2
Atlanta	15	18	.455	8 1/2
Montreal	14	19	.423	9 1/2
San Diego	13	20	.393	10 1/2
Los Angeles	12	21	.363	11 1/2
Seattle	11	22	.333	12 1/2
San Francisco	10	23	.303	13 1/2
Philadelphia	9	24	.273	14 1/2
Chicago	8	25	.243	15 1/2
Minnesota	7	26	.213	16 1/2
St. Louis	6	27	.183	17 1/2
Atlanta	5	28	.153	18 1/2
Montreal	4	29	.123	19 1/2
San Diego	3	30	.093	20 1/2
Los Angeles	2	31	.063	21 1/2
Seattle	1	32	.033	22 1/2
San Francisco	0	33	.003	23 1/2



Peg Neppel breaking record in women's 10,000 meters.

AAU Track Meet Serves As Trials for World Cup

LOS ANGELES, June 10 (UPI).—A new factor—qualifying for the U.S. team that will go to the first World Cup track and field championships in West Germany in September—added tension and interest to the 89th annual Amateur Athletic Union national championships that opened here yesterday.

Both the competitors and their most avid followers agreed that the forthcoming world championship added a dimension to this meet. Being a national championship is distinction enough for anyone, but when something like the Olympics comes along, many athletes pass up the nationals to try for that. This happened last year, when the Olympic trials, following this meet, caused many to skip the nationals.

This year, the meet scheduled for Dusseldorf Sept. 2-4 is something like those in the Olympics years. The United States will be one of the eight teams taking part and to make that team an athlete has to finish first among his compatriots in this meet.

That meant far more pressure than in the Olympic trials, in which the top three finishers in an event qualified for the team. Here, one has to win the event, or, if the event is won by a foreigner, finish ahead of all the other eligible Americans.

Two outstanding sprinters, Steve Williams and Clarence Edwards, were eliminated yesterday in the semifinals of the 200-meter dash, although Williams, at least, is expected to have a good chance in the 100-meter dash today.

Even for the foreign athletes in action here, the meet had World Cup implications. There will be other teams designated Pan-America, covering all the Americas (and the Caribbean) outside the United States, Oceania, including Australia and New Zealand, Asia, and Africa, as well as three European teams. None of these have selected their members yet, so the non-Americans will be gaining credential points of some sort by their performances here.

Record Broken in Women's 10,000 Meters

LOS ANGELES, June 10 (Reuters).—Peg Neppel of the United States broke the world record in the women's 10,000-meter run with a time of 33:15.1 in the AAU championships yesterday.

Neppel, a graduate student at Iowa State University, took almost 20 seconds off the previous best of 33:34.2, set by Denmark's Lise Olsson in March.

The 23-year-old Neppel, running on an injured right foot, led every lap as she out-distanced her closest opponent by more than a minute.

For Commonwealth Games

Kenya Warns of Boycott

LONDON, June 10 (UPI).—Kenya gave the Commonwealth clear warning today that it would boycott the 1978 Commonwealth Games in Canada unless New Zealand ended all sport links with South Africa.

Conference sources at the Commonwealth heads of government meeting said Kenyan Vice-President Daniel Arap Moi brought up the sports issue during a review of the situation in southern Africa.

Moi said, "I want our New Zealand friends to know that Kenya has many fine young athletes... It would be a pity if they did not have an opportunity to take part in the games in Canada."

New Zealand Prime Minister Robert Muldoon did not make any reply to Moi's statement, conference sources said.

Other Commonwealth leaders have expressed the hope that the sports issue will be settled privately during informal weekend talks in Scotland, the sources said.

Thursday's Line Scores

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Francisco	23	10	.697	—
Los Angeles	22	11	.667	1 1/2
Seattle	21	12	.633	2 1/2
San Diego	20	13	.606	3 1/2
Philadelphia	19	14	.577	4 1/2
Chicago	18	15	.545	5 1/2
Minnesota	17	16	.515	6 1/2
St. Louis	16	17	.485	7 1/2
Atlanta	15	18	.455	8 1/2
Montreal	14	19	.423	9 1/2
San Diego	13	20	.393	10 1/2
Los Angeles	12	21	.363	11 1/2
Seattle	11	22	.333	12 1/2
San Francisco	10	23	.303	13 1/2
Philadelphia	9	24	.273	14 1/2
Chicago	8	25	.243	15 1/2
Minnesota	7	26	.213	16 1/2
St. Louis	6	27	.183	17 1/2
Atlanta	5	28	.153	18 1/2
Montreal	4	29	.123	19 1/2
San Diego	3	30	.093	20 1/2
Los Angeles	2	31	.063	21 1/2
Seattle	1	32	.033	22 1/2
San Francisco	0	33	.003	23 1/2

Trials' Record Approached Porsches Facing a Challenge By Alpines in Le Mans Race

By Samuel Abt

LE MANS, France, June 10 (UPI).—After a few years in the doldrums, the organizers of this weekend's 24 Hours of Le Mans auto race are beginning to lose the feeling that nobody's watching.

All the public needed, it seems, was some competition. That will be furnished by Renault, which is challenging the champion Martini Racing Porsche System with three official Alpine Turbos and has supplied engines for two Mirages.

The results began to be evident late yesterday, after the second trial, when the Alpines finished first, second and fourth. Third was a Porsche 936 Turbo, with the two other official Porsches sixth and ninth.

The best time, by the team of Jean-Pierre Jabouille and Derek Bell, was 3 minutes 31 and seven-tenths seconds around the 8.4-mile track seven-tenths of a second off the trials' record.

An Endurance Race As everybody here admits, however, speed is not the decisive factor in an endurance race.

"The race will be won by the pit crew, not on the track," said the Renault driver, Patrick Depailler. Agreeing with him, his boss, Gerard Larrousse, said, "The pit stops can decide the race."

Before the trial, Renault showed how seriously it took these words, preparing its sleek, yellow cars at pits stocked with enough wrenches, hammers, retorts, screwdrivers and metal bits to supply several hardware stores.

To underline the seriousness of the occasion, the only people



AN OUT IS AN OUT—Milwaukee first baseman Cecil Cooper reaches over catcher Charlie Moore for a foul. The ball popped out of Moore's glove, but Cooper caught it.

Finley Bounces Another Manager

OAKLAND, Cal., June 10 (UPI).—Unpredictable Oakland A's owner Charles Finley today fired Jack McKeon and named Bobby Winkles, a coach with the San Francisco Giants, to run the team for the remainder of the American League season.

A spokesman said Winkles, who had a highly successful collegiate coaching career at Arizona State before moving into the major leagues as manager of the California Angels, would be in uniform tonight when the A's are host to the Detroit Tigers.

McKeon, who previously managed the Kansas City Royals and had guided Oakland to a 26-27 mark at the time of his dismissal, has been asked to remain in the A's organization as an administrative assistant to Finley.

The managerial change is nothing new for the volatile Finley. Since purchasing the A's in 1960, when they were based in

White Sox Win

ARLINGTON, Texas, June 10. —They ran the "Arlington marathon" last night and the Chicago White Sox turned out to be pretty good distance runners.

It took Chicago and Texas 4 hours and 19 minutes to finish off 11 innings in which 34 players saw action. 30 hits were produced and 31 men left on base.

Among other things: • Ranger manager Frank Lucchesi—already the victim of a beating and dismissal rumors this year—almost fainted in the dugout and was taken to a nearby hospital.

• He just felt weak in the dugout and almost fainted, said Rangers' general manager Dan O'Brien. "The doctors I talked to said they had no diagnosis as yet and that if he was kept in the hospital overnight, he probably would stay tomorrow night as well."

• Alan Bannister went 5-for-6 for Chicago, drove in two runs and scored a run that temporarily put Chicago in front in the ninth.

• Richie Zisk and Jim Spencer left the game with foot injuries. And, for the record book, Chicago won it, 4-3, when pinch-hitter Wayne Northengen singled in pinch-runner Brian Downing with two outs in the 11th.

Benson in NBA For \$1.5 Million

NEW YORK, June 10 (UPI).—The Milwaukee Bucks today formally selected Kent Benson as the No. 1 pick in the NBA draft. The Bucks actually announced the signing of Benson to a six-year contract estimated at more than \$1.5 million, a half-hour before the start of the draft.

Benson, 6-11, 245 pounds, was the center on Indiana's 1976 NCAA championship squad and became the 11th starter from that team to enter the NBA. Scott May, Quinn Buckner and Bob Wilkerson were all drafted on the first round last year, while Tom Abernethy was taken on the third round.

Kansas City immediately followed by taking 6-4 Houston guard Otis Birdsong, the highest scoring senior in the nation last year with a 30.3 average.

Romania Leads Britain In the Davis Cup, 2-0

BUCHAREST, June 10 (AP).—Romania led Britain, 2-0, after the opening singles today in Davis Cup semifinals.

The Nastase downed John Feaver, 6-1, 6-2, 4-6, 6-4. Nastase served 14 aces in the match.

In the second singles, Dumitru Haradau defeated John Lloyd, 2-6, 7-5, 6-0, 6-1.

Rain at Nottingham

NOTTINGHAM, England, June 10 (Reuters).—Rain prevented completion of any men's singles quarterfinals in the tennis tournament here today.

The Russians in the last game in Vienna, was the North Stars' top rookie this season.

In 80 games, Eriksson scored 25 goals and set up 44 others for 69 points and came third in the race for the Calder Trophy, which goes to the league's rookie of the year.

More than a dozen of the best players in the Swedish pro hockey, including six defenseman Boris Salming of the Toronto Maple Leafs, have left for North America in the last three years.

Only a week ago, the New York Rangers signed a contract with Hardy Astrom, one of Sweden's goalies in the world championship.

Baseball's Unwanted Find a Niche—First Place in NL East

By Don Merry

CHICAGO, June 10.—In Scotland, Ariz., this spring, Herman Franks, the new manager of the Chicago Cubs, was discussing his team's future.

"Nothing to get excited about," he said, sounding slightly pessimistic. "We don't even have what you would call a set lineup."

"I mean, frankly, I don't think we're gonna win the pennant this year, do you?"

"No," a chorus of writers he was talking with replied.

That was three months ago. Now, the atmosphere and the standings of the Cubs have been radically altered, and so has the outlook and temperament of Franks, not to mention the mood of his players.

And just who are these Chicago players and what are they doing perched atop the National League East?

Home and Happiness Mostly, they are rejects, cast-offs, throw-ins and unwanted from other teams, joined together only by fate. But they have one common bond. They have all found a home and happiness in Chicago.

Here they are wanted Here

appliance and standing ovens ring in their ears. Here they believe in themselves. Here they are producing.

Franks still isn't predicting a pennant, but now his words are edged with optimism: "I don't remember saying this spring that we don't have a chance. I don't recall saying anything like that. All I remember saying is that if our pitching holds up and the guys play hard, we'll be competitive."

His is a motley cast.

Manny Trillo was unwanted in Philadelphia and never made it in Oakland and he seldom crashed the headlines last season with the Cubs when he batted .239. Today, Trillo is finding like someone obsessed with winning a golden glove and hitting in a manner reminiscent of Rogers Hornsby, with an average of .380. The denizens of Wrigley Field love Trillo.

Steve Ontiveros labored innocently and inconspicuously for three summers at Candlestick Park in San Francisco. Then he came to the Cubs with Bobby Murcer in exchange for hitting champion Bill Madlock, and the North Side was outraged over losing Madlock. Today, Ontiveros is batting

233 and Cub supporters are going around saying, "Bill what?"

Ivan DeJesus was repeatedly frustrated in trying to crack the Dodger lineup. Every time he looked around, there was the specter of Bill Russell staring down at him. But the Dodgers did him a big favor Jan. 11. They traded him and Bill Buckner to Chicago for Rick Monday.

DeJesus is hitting .279 and is another of the fans' favorites. Larry Bittner has been roaming the periphery of the major leagues for seven seasons, ever since he came up with the old Washington Senators in 1970. But he never made it big in either Washington, or Texas when the franchise was shifted. Ditto for three years in Montreal. So the Expos dealt Steve Renko and Bittner to the Cubs for Andy Thornton.

Edmar, playing every day, is batting .302 and the denizens of Wrigley Field love him.

Murcer from San Francisco, Buckner from the Dodgers, Greg Gross from Houston, Gene Clines from Texas, George Mitterwald from Minnesota—they are all playing in Chicago where they hear the cheers and where they have discovered how good it feels to smile.



SUNDAY CHANTILLY PRIX DE DIANE

